Table 6-2: Summary of Advantages and Disadvantages

Vehicle Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Standard Vehicles with Natural Gas Engines	<ul> <li>Wide use, proven design</li> <li>Standard maintenance practices, no changes required to existing maintenance practices of potential operator</li> <li>Can potentially utilize existing or future maintenance facilities equipped for Natural Gas vehicles</li> <li>Sufficient passenger capacity to meet estimated demand.</li> <li>Greater number of potential operating contractors based on wider familiarity with standard vehicles – greater flexibility in selecting contractor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May have insufficient uniqueness in body type for identity purposes.</li> <li>New or retrofitted facility to handle natural gas will likely be required.</li> </ul>
Double Deck Buses	Unique identity     Passenger carrying capacity	<ul> <li>Fewer model choices available</li> <li>Operations and Maintenance facility retrofits will likely be required</li> <li>O&amp;M facility limitations may limit number of contractors willing to bid to run the system</li> <li>Unlikely to be available in natural gas fuel option – electric hybrid propulsion system untested. Contractor unfamiliarity with electric/hybrid system may limit number of contractors willing to bid.</li> <li>Potential interference from street trees and other clearance problems.</li> </ul>
Special Design Buses	Unique identity	<ul> <li>Some vehicles are in limited use and therefore are an unproven technology</li> <li>Off shore manufacturing requires FTA Buy America waiver</li> <li>O&amp;M facilities will require special retrofits to handle new technology.</li> <li>Some potential contractors may not be willing to compete on contract because they do not have the capability to maintain vehicles, therefore constraining the DCPG's flexibility in selecting a contractor.</li> <li>Some vehicles do not have required capacity to meet estimated demand.</li> </ul>